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Borough of Lytham St. Annes.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1937.

BY

JOHN P. LITT, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

Together with the

Annual Reports of

J. R. RIGBY, M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY INSPECTOR,

AND

HAROLD YATES, C.R.S.I., M.I.P.C.,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

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Borough of Lytham St. Annes.

HEALTH COMMITTEE:

ALDERMAN W. INGHAM, Chairman.

THE MAYOR (Councillor Lady Edge, J.P.).

Alderman A. England.	Councillor Horsfall.
Alderman Harwood.	Councillor Arnold Ingham.
Councillor Mrs. Bell.	Councillor Riley, J.P.
Councillor Clark.	Councillor Miss Rossall, M.B.E., J.P.
Councillor Critchley.	Councillor Simpson.
Councillor Dobson.	Councillor Verney Smith.
Councillor Holden.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE:

Alderman W. INGHAM, Chairman.

The Mayor (Councillor Lady Edge, J.P.)

Members of Health Committee.

Co-opted Representative Members:—

Mrs. Greaves, St. Annes Centre.

Mrs. Hall, President Lytham Centre.

Mr. F. B. Clayton.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
PUBLIC OFFICES,
LYTHAM ST. ANNES.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

The health of the Borough has been generally satisfactory, with the exception of a small outbreak of Diphtheria and another of Scarlet Fever in the late summer and autumn. Mumps were also rather prevalent in June.

I desire to thank the Health Committee for the help they have so readily accorded to me, and to express my appreciation of the work which has been so ably performed by the Staff of the Health Department.

The Veterinary and Chief Sanitary Inspectors have prepared separate Reports, which are appended.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN P. LITT, M.D.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (exclusive of Foreshore), 5,802 acres.

Area of Foreshore, 5,891 acres.

Population, Census, 1931, 25,760. Estimated Resident population 1937, 25,280.

Physical Features and Character of the Area.

The Borough is a seaside resort, situated on the Fylde Coast, and extends from the Estuary of the River Ribble to the Southern boundary of Blackpool, a distance of six and three-quarter miles. The curving coast line faces successively South, South-West, and West. The district is very flat and the climate equable. The soil is of a sandy nature near the sea, but inland is chiefly clay.

Number of inhabited houses (1931) 6,300.

Number of inhabited houses (December), 1937, 7,297.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1931), 6,617.

Rateable value, and sum represented by a penny rate :

Year	Rateable Value	Sum represented by a penny rate
1933	£304,310	£1,191 0 0
1934	£310,980	£1,213 0 0
1935	£318,259	£1,243 0 0
1936	£321,063	£1,258 0 0
1937	£326,334	£1,262 0 0

Wards.

An enquiry was held on the 13th July, 1937 by R. C. Maxwell, Esq., O.B.E., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, regarding the application of the Council to alter the number and boundaries of the wards and the number of Councillors. A Scheme was prepared and approved by His Majesty in Council for the alteration of the wards from six to eight and the number of Councillors from eighteen to twenty-four.

Social Conditions, Including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The population is more residential than industrial. There is a slipper works at St. Annes, employing 300 hands (many of whom do not reside in the Borough), a shipbuilding and engineering works, and several laundries. None of these has any special influence on public health.

Vital Statistics.

	Total	M.	F.		
Live Births :	Legitimate	202	96	106	
	Illegitimate	10	6	4	
	Total	212	102	110	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 8.3
Still-births	6	3	3	Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births	27
Deaths.....	418	183	235	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	16.5
Deaths from Puerperal causes :				Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Total (live and still) Births
Puerperal sepsis				1 —
Other Puerperal causes				4 —
Total				5	..... 2.29

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	56
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	54
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	100
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	53
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil.

RATES PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION					Maternal Mortality Rate		
Mean of 5 Years	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate of Tuberculosis and Respiratory System	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 Total (live & still) Births	Rate of Deaths under one year per 1000 live b'ths
1932-1936	8.6	15.3	0.42	1.97	8.45	8.09	31
Year 1936	9.0	*16.2	0.39	2.13	Nil	Nil	35
Year 1937	8.3	*16.5	0.27	2.09	2.35	2.29	56

Increase or Decrease in 1937 on :

5 years' average,

1932-1936 - 0·3 + 1·2 - 0·15 + 0·12 - 6·10 - 5·80 + 25

Previous year - 0·7 + 0·3 - 0·12 - 0·04 + 2·35 + 2·29 + 21

*1937 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 0·80) = 13·2 per 1,000.

It will be noted that the birth-rate is fractionally lower and the death-rate slightly higher than last year.

There are no conditions of occupation or environment which appear to have had a prejudicial effect upon the health of the inhabitants.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority :

A (1) Smallpox Hospital at Elswick (15 beds).

A (2) Fever: Fylde Joint Hospital for Infectious Diseases, situated at Moss Side outside the Borough boundary (50 beds and 12 cots).

B (1) Tuberculosis: None; cases are dealt with by the County Authority.

B (2) Maternity: Cases are sent to the St. Annes War Memorial and Lytham Hospitals.

B (3) Children: None.

B (4) Other: None.

The Fever and Smallpox Hospitals are partially supported by the Authority. The accommodation at Moss Side has been entirely inadequate for some time. It is hoped that the extensions now under construction will improve matters considerably.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children in the area.

Ambulance Facilities :

(a) For Infectious Cases : The Fever Hospital provides transport for cases of Infectious Disease.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases : A Motor Ambulance is centrally situated at Ansdell. It has been in use on 307 occasions (261 private cases and 46 accidents) during the year, and a trained ambulance man is always in attendance.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Name.	Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.
Maternity and Child Welfare.	(1) Lytham Public Baths.	Waiting-room, Weighing room, Consultation room.	Local Authority.
	(2) St. Annes Public Offices.	Waiting-room, Weighing room, Consultation room.	Local Authority.
School Clinics.	(1) Lytham Public Baths.	Waiting-room, Minor Ailment Dressing-room, Consultation Room.	Local Authority.
	(2) St. Annes Public Offices.	Waiting-room, Minor Ailment Dressing room, Consultation and Ophthalmic room, Dental Surgery and Recovery room Nurses' room.	Local Authority.
Tuberculosis Dispensaries.	None.		Work undertaken by County Authority.
Day Nurseries.	None.		
Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases	Victoria Hospital, Blackpool.	Waiting-rooms, Consultation-rooms, &c.	Lancashire County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: John P. Litt, M.D., Ch.B.,
D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. Whole time. Also holds
Appointment of School Medical Officer.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR: H. Yates, C.R.S.I., M.I.P.C.,
Whole time.

SANITARY INSPECTOR: F. Haworth C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
Certified Inspector of Meat and other foods. Whole
time.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR: J. R. Rigby, M.R.C.V.S. Part
time.

HEALTH VISITORS: Miss K. Stott, C.M.B. (Certified Nurse),
and Miss A. J. Bentham, C.M.B. (Certified Nurse).
Whole time. Both ladies also act as School Nurses.

Salary contribution is made under the Public Health
Acts or by Exchequer grants in all cases, with the exception
of the Veterinary Inspector.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) General: There are two Sick-Aid Societies for the
Poor in the Borough, four Nurses being employed. No
contribution is made by the Council to these Societies.
Nurses are also supplied by the local Nursing Homes.

(b) For Infectious Disease: Provision has been made
for the nursing of cases of Pneumonia should an epidemic
occur.

Midwives.

The Lancashire County Council, being the Local Super-
vising Authority under the Midwives Act of 1936, formulated
a scheme under which twenty-one districts in Lancashire
were staffed with wholtime salaried midwives and nine
other districts were staffed by the District Nursing Associa-
tions in agreement with the Lancashire County Nursing
Associations.

This Borough was one of the latter and a nurse with the
necessary qualifications was appointed by the St. Annes
Branch, and commenced her duties in July, 1937. She will
be available for domiciliary midwifery throughout the

Borough: the fee for attendance as a midwife being 30/- and as a maternity nurse 25/-. It is hoped that many mothers will avail themselves of her services.

In addition there are three midwives in private practice.

Maternal Mortality.

Arrangements have been concluded under which the Medical Officer will co-operate with the County Authority in the investigation of maternal deaths and cases of puerperal pyrexia.

Health Education :

Evening lectures have been given during the year by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector to local Societies.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There have been no further applications for Registration during 1937, and no action has been necessary under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927 (now incorporated in the Public Health Act, 1936), except that two exemptions from Registration were renewed. Seven homes are at present registered in the Borough, and during 1937 the number of cases admitted were as follows: Medical 105, Surgical 55, Midwifery 9.

1. Number of applications for Registration during 1937 Nil.
2. Number of Homes registered Nil.
3. Number of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration Nil.
4. Number of appeals against such orders Nil.
5. Number of cases in which such orders have been :
 - (a) confirmed on appeal Nil.
 - (b) disallowed Nil.
6. Number of applications for exemption from registration 2
7. Number of cases in which exemption has been
 - (a) granted 2
 - (b) withdrawn Nil.
 - (c) refused Nil.

Detailed re-inspection of all the premises were made by the Medical Officer during the year, and it is satisfactory to note that we have in the district an adequate number of well equipped and well managed Nursing Homes.

Infant Life Protection.

Part I. of the Children Act, 1908 (as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932) deals with Infant Life Protection and persons who undertake for reward the nursing and maintenance of infants under the age of nine years must notify the Local Authority of the fact, in writing, at least seven days before the reception of any such infant, change of residence, the death or removal of the infant, must also be promptly notified.

Applications to receive infants are made on a special form and the premises are then visited by one of the Nurses who has been appointed Infant Protection Visitor.

When satisfied that adequate facilities exist for the proper nursing and maintenance of infants permission is granted, and periodic re-inspections are made. There are nine premises in the Borough under supervision at the present time, involving 21 children.

Chemical Work.

No chemical analyses are undertaken in the area; all samples, specimens, &c., being forwarded to the County Analyst for examination.

Nutrition.

A small handbook on Diet and Preparation of Food has been prepared and is distributed to mothers and children through the Welfare Centres and School Clinics.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

List of Adoptive Acts of Parliament.

Baths and Wash-house Acts, 1846 to 1899.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts II, III, IV and V).

Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891.

Private Streets Works Act, 1892.

Public Libraries Act, 1892 to 1919.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, with certain exceptions and amendments which are fully set out in Section 8 of the Lytham Saint Annes Corporation Act, 1923.

Health Resorts and Watering Places Act, 1921.

Public Health Act, 1925 :—

Section 17 to 31 (inclusive), comprised in Part II.

Sections 33, 42 and 43, comprised in Part III.

Sections 45, 46, 47 and 50, comprised in Part IV.

Sections 51 to 55 (inclusive), comprised in Part V.

Local Acts of Parliament.

Lytham Saint Annes Corporation Act, 1923 (Royal assent 31st July, 1923).

Bye-laws and Regulations.

DATE

June 15th, 1880—Pleasure Boats and Vessels (Lytham).

April 29th, 1889—The Beach (Lytham).

Oct. 2nd, 1891—Pleasure Boats and Vessels (St. Annes).

Oct. 24th, 1903—Seashore and Esplanade (St. Annes).

May 29th, 1907—The Beach (Lytham).

June 15th, 1907—Seashore (Lytham).

Nov. 14th, 1916—Ashton Gardens and Church Road
Recreation Ground (St. Annes).

July 17th, 1921—Green Drive Golf Course (Lytham).

Feb. 5th, 1923—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Mar. 26th, 1923—Cleansing of Footways and Pavements,
Removal of House Refuse, &c.

Mar. 26th, 1923—Public Slaughter-houses.

Mar. 26th, 1923—Public Bathing.

Mar. 26th, 1923—Cemeteries.

Mar. 26th, 1923—Horses, Ponies, Mules and Asses.

Mar. 26th, 1923—Mortuaries.

April 4th, 1923—Nuisances.

April 23rd, 1923—Market.

- May 16th, 1923—Hackney Carriages.
 June 13th, 1924—Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
 May 18th, 1925—Offensive Trades.
 Aug. 18th, 1925—Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
 Nov. 14th, 1925—Hackney Carriages.
 Dec. 29th, 1925—Tramways and Motor Omnibuses.
 April 14th, 1926—Employment of Children and the Regulation of Street Trading by Children and Young Persons.
 May 17th, 1926—Table of Fees to be taken by Ministers of Religion at Interments in the Park Cemetery.
 June 9th, 1926—Bye-laws with respect to the management of the Park Cemetery.
 Oct. 25th, 1926—Regulations with respect to the management of the Park Cemetery.
 Oct. 25th, 1926—Tables of Fees and Payments with respect to the Park Cemetery.
 Sept. 9th, 1927—Routes for Motor Omnibuses.
 May 15th, 1928—Public Slaughter-houses.
 Dec. 18th, 1928—Nursing Homes.
 Sept. 26th, 1932—Parks and Pleasure Grounds.
 Sept. 26th, 1932—Good Rule and Government.
 June 16th, 1936—New Streets and Buildings.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The water supply of the District is plentiful and of excellent quality. It is controlled by the Fylde Water Board, and is obtained from reservoirs impounding the water of the Rivers Calder and Hodder and the Grizedale Brook. The water is regularly examined, both chemically and bacteriologically. The hardness is 3°. The approximate number of dwelling-houses supplied direct, including hotels, farms, flats, &c., is 7,624; no houses are supplied from stand pipes.

Rivers and Streams.

There is no pollution of rivers or streams in the area.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The method employed is that of gravitation to the sea, the sewage being untreated. The Sewage is pumped from the sewer into settling tanks, and after screening is discharged into the sea one hour after high tide.

In the outlying parts of the District where no sewers exist, the drainage is into cesspools.

All new drains are tested by smoke or water, and old drains are smoke tested where there is reason to believe that any defect exists.

The sewers are periodically flushed.

Sanitary Conveniences.

From April 1st the Public Sanitary Conveniences in the Borough were brought under the control of the Health Department.

A report upon their condition was submitted to the Council. A number required immediate repairs and replacements and these were authorised and carried out at once.

There are several, however, which have been in existence so long that the expense that would be entailed in their renovation would be unjustifiable and they should be closed at the earliest opportunity.

Additional conveniences are urgently required and it is hoped that this matter, which has already been under consideration, will be dealt with in the New Year.

Closet Accommodation.

There are 16 privy closets, 62 pail closets, and 34 dry ashpits in the rural parts of the Borough. The fresh water closets number 11,507, waste water closets 31, and there are 7,910 movable ashbins.

Pail closets, &c., only exist in country districts where no sewer is available, and in all new property the provision of fresh water closets is insisted upon.

Scavenging, House Refuse, etc.

See appending report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Four hundred and twenty-nine nuisances and defects

have been located as under, and 397 of them have been remedied, the remaining 32 being in course of abatement.

	Number
Blocked drains	57
Blocked gullies	7
Blocked water closets	10
Dampness in ceilings	3
Dampness in walls	28
Defective :	
Bath and Lavatory waste pipes	3
Ceilings	5
Chimneys	5
Downspouts	4
Doors	9
Drains	8
Dustbins	155
Eaves Gutters	3
Fire Ranges	2
Floors	3
Pails	4
Roofs	18
Sanitary Fittings	14
Stairs	2
Soil Pipes	2
Walls	6
Waste Water Pipes	2
Water Closets	6
Window Frames, Sills, &c.	17
Yard Surfaces, &c.	6
Insanitary :	
Manure Receptacles	3
Yards	3
Accumulations of Manure, &c.	5
Dirty Rooms	5
Miscellaneous	27
Bakehouses not limewashed	1
Verminous	5
Unventilated Sanitary Accommodation (factories and workshops)	1

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

	Number
Visits to Nuisances (including re-inspections)	1249
Visits to Abattoirs	626
Visits to Cowsheds	131
Visits to Dairies	225
Visits to Workshops and Bakehouses	252
Visits to Infectious Diseases	113
Visits to Manure Receptacles	135
Visits to Offensive Trade Establishments	182
Smoke Observations	104
Houses Inspected (along with Building Inspector) prior to granting of Habitation Certificates	153

Number of Notices Served.

Informal 216; Statutory 2 (Housing).

Smoke Abatement.

The time limit for the emission of black smoke is $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in any given half hour. During 1937 one hundred and four observations were made. In no case was the limit imposed by the Corporation exceeded.

Shops.

The majority of the shops in the Borough are combined with living accommodation, and have through ventilation and adequate sanitary arrangements on the premises. In the case of those lock up shops where it has not been possible to arrange for conveniences on the premises, provision has been made for such accommodation in the immediate vicinity. A w.c. was provided for one lock-up shop during the year.

Swimming Baths.

There are two public Baths in the Borough and one privately owned which is open to the public. Modern filtration and chlorination plants are installed at both the St. Annes and Lytham Baths. The water in both Baths is tested several times daily and in addition the Baths are periodically visited by an Expert Analytical Chemist who takes frequent samples and exercises general supervision.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations.

There are twenty offensive trades in the District, comprising gut-seraping 1, fish and chip shops 19.

No action has been necessary during the past twelve months.

There are no common lodging-houses or houses let in lodgings.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 191 workshops and 60 factories on the Register, and these are inspected at frequent intervals, 252 inspections having been made.

The workshops on the Register number 191, and include.—

Baking and Confectionery	48
Blacksmiths	4
Boot Repairing	22
Cabinet Making and Upholstering	16
Coach Painters	4
Cycle Repairing	7
Dressmaking	26
French Polishing.....	4
Harness and Saddle Making	4
Joinery	10
Millinery	16
Motor Repairing	9
Polish Making	1
Sheet Metal Worker	3
Stained Glass Works	1
Stone Masons	3
Tailoring	12
Wheelwrights	1

Factories number 60, and comprise the following :—

Aerated Water and Bottling Depots	1
Baking and Confectionery	2
Blacksmith	1
Boot Repairing	8
Box Making	1
Brush Making	1
Electricity Works	1
Gas Works	1
Joinery	13
Laundries	4
Leather Bag Making, &c.	1
Letterpress Printing	8
Motor Repairing Works	11
Refuse Destructor Works	2

Shipbuilding Yard	1
Shoe Making	2
Stone Dressing	1
Transport Repair Works	1

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

Ribble Mussel Beds.

The mussel purification plant which has been built at Lytham by the Lancashire County Council was opened on the 3rd September, 1935, by Sir Thomas Rosbotham, M.P. All mussels collected in the Ribble Estuary must be brought to the tanks for cleansing before being marketed.

Disposal of Refuse on Open Spaces.

Vacant building plots, unmade back streets and other spaces are frequently used as "tips" for the deposit of garden and other refuse. They are outside the jurisdiction of the Corporation as, although untidy, their condition is rarely such as to constitute a menace to health. Owners are requested to erect notice boards forbidding the deposit of refuse, and in the majority of instances the request is complied with.

Borough Cemetery.

The Borough Cemetery was consecrated on April 7th, 1927, by the Bishop of Blackburn. One hundred and forty-nine interments took place this year, making a total of nine hundred and thirty-nine since consecration.

Vans.

There is in the Borough, one van used as a dwelling, and this has been kept under supervision.

Camps.

During the summer months a number of Boys' Brigades, Territorial Units, Cadet Corps, Scouts, &c., camp in the open fields of the Borough. They are inspected at intervals to ensure that adequate arrangements have been made for water supply and sanitary accommodation, and that they are kept in a cleanly condition.

The holiday camp situated at Squire's Gate, between the Railway and Clifton Drive North, was again extremely popular. Water is laid on, modern conveniences for men and

women are provided and the site has now been connected to the sewer which is a great improvement. The Management propose to prohibit canvas next year if possible, and are building large numbers of residential chalets. A small section of the camp will be retained for caravans.

Schools.

The Annual inspection of the Elementary Schools took place in October. The heating, lighting, ventilation and sanitation are generally satisfactory but again I had to call attention to the antiquated washing arrangements and the unhygienic conveniences at the Heyhouses Endowed School. I have reported the existing state of affairs repeatedly to the Managers, but there has been no improvement. The matter is, in my opinion, one of extreme urgency and should be dealt with promptly.

The water supply in all cases was adequate and of good quality. Drinking fountains are now in general use.

It was found necessary to close the infants department of one Elementary School for a short period on account of mumps in June and during October a school was closed due to the prevalence of scarlet fever in that particular area. An outbreak of Diphtheria was responsible for the closing of another school in November.

Rat Destruction.

A local rat-catcher is retained by the Council for the destruction of rats on Corporation property and open spaces within the Borough. His services are also available to private individuals on payment of a small fee.

Rag Flock Acts.

No rag flock is used in the area.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	153
1. By the Local Authority	—
2. By other Local Authorities	—
3. By other bodies or persons	153

- (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :
 1. By the Local Authority —
 2. By other bodies or persons —

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

1. (a) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 114
 (b) No. of inspections made for the purpose 166
 2. (a) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 8
 (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 27
 3. No. of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 3
 4. No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive those referred to under the preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 22

Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices :

- No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 15

Action under Statutory Powers :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs Nil.
 (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :
 (a) by owners Nil.
 (b) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil.

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—
- (a) by owners Nil.
- (b) by Local Authority in default of owners Nil.
- C.—Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 2
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil.
- D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil.
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit..... Nil.

Housing Act 1936—Overcrowding.

- A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 10
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein 10
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein 81
- B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 1
- C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 13
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases 70

Housing Conditions.

Generally speaking, the property in the Borough is in good repair. There are no back-to-back houses, nor are there any unhealthy areas. Most of the property is of modern construction. In the older property the principal housing defects found are defective roofs and damp walls.

No difficulties have been experienced in housing administration.

A large percentage of the property in the Borough is in the occupation of the owner, and of the remainder, a majority of the houses are in one ownership.

It must be emphasised that the working class population of a seaside resort as ours, is, to a great extent, migratory in character and there are constant changes due to seasonal occupations, existing conditions of the building and allied trades, temporary residence on health grounds, &c.

The Council are erecting a number of 3-bedroom and 2-bedroom houses on an estate at Birkdale Avenue, St. Annes, and these were almost completed at the end of the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk.

The milk supply produced within and brought into the district is generally wholesome, and facilities exist for the purchase of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milk.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops are periodically inspected, and on the whole their condition is satisfactory. Where cows are habitually grazed the amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow is not specified in the Bye-laws, but where cows are not habitually grazed 800 cubic feet per cow is insisted upon.

The total number of cowkeepers is 30, all being on the Register, and 131 inspections were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year. There are in addition 51 registered dairymen or milk purveyors.

Milk cows are inspected quarterly by the Veterinary Inspector, and his report is appended.

Tuberculous cattle are reported to the County Authority under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, and are dealt with by the County Veterinary Inspector, a member of the Health Department being present at all post-mortems. Three animals were slaughtered under the Order in 1937.

The number of dealers' licences granted for the sale of milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, is as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	9
Accredited Milk	Nil.

Accredited Milk (Bottling licence)	1
Pasteurised Milk (Supplementary licence)	1

There have been no cases of refusal to grant or revocation of licences to retail graded milk during the past twelve months.

(b) Meat.

The Sanitary Inspectors visit the Abattoirs daily. All animals are examined at the time of slaughter, and condemned meat is disposed of at the Destructors.

There are two public slaughter-houses in the area, one at Lytham, and the other at St. Annes, and both are conducted satisfactorily. Six hundred and twenty-six visits have been paid during the year. There are no private slaughter-houses.

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1937 was 14,917 comprising :—

	ST. ANNES	LYTHAM
Beasts	1,472	162
Calves	389	66
Sheep and Lambs	10,951	1,135
Pigs	697	44
Suckling Pigs	1	—

The following table shows the Expenditure and Income of the slaughter-houses during 1937 :—

ST. ANNES.							
EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wages and Insurance	299	17	0	.....		
Maintenance	426	8	3	Fees	315	1	7½
Loan Charges	138	0	0	Rent	50	0	0
Total	£864	5	3		£365	1	7½

LYTHAM.							
EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wages and Insurance	70	8	11	.....		
Maintenance	67	15	11	Fees	37	6	9
Loan Charges	83	0	0	Rent	70	0	0
Total	£221	4	10		£107	6	9

Slaughter-House Bye-laws.

The Bye-laws now provide that all animals be stunned by a mechanically-operated instrument prior to slaughter. The instrument employed is the Cash Captive Bolt Pistol, which obviates any danger to the operator, and this has been found to be a very satisfactory weapon. The system has worked smoothly from its inception, and there have been no complaints from the butchers.

Amount of Food Condemned or Surrendered during 1937 as Unfit for Human Consumption.

Tuberculous Carcases and Parts :

Three Cows and offal	1,810 lbs.
Two Cows—forequarters	530 lbs.
Twenty-three Cows—offal	2,640 lbs.
Five Cows—lungs	—
Two Heifers—forequarters	480 lbs.
Ten Heifers—offal	1,152 lbs.
Twelve Heifers—lungs	—
One Stirk and offal	450 lbs.
One Pig—hindquarters	35 lbs.
Four Pigs' Heads	66 lbs.
Four Pigs—offal	72 lbs.
Fourteen Pigs' plucks	—

Other Diseases :

2 Pigs, jaundice	208 lbs.
2 Pigs, portions—synovitis	80 lbs.
1 Pig—moribund (cold)	150 lbs.
118 Beasts' livers—cirrhosis	708 lbs.
1 Ewe—multiple abscesses and dropsy	60 lbs.
2 Calves—immature	60 lbs.

Unsound Food :

- 1 tin pressed beef.
- 6 couples rabbits.
- 24 chickens.

All places where food is prepared are regularly inspected. There are 50 bakehouses, and on inspection their general condition was found to be satisfactory. A total of 109 visits was made during the year.

Lime-washing was due in one case, and arrangements were made for the work to be carried out.

Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens, Ice Creameries, &c., have also taken place periodically.

(c) Adulteration, etc.

Seventy samples of milk were taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector during 1937. They were obtained from the vendors in the course of delivery, and were forwarded to the County Analyst for examination. Eight samples were found to be adulterated, deficient in fat, and the vendors in each case were cautioned.

Samples of other foods are taken by the County Authority. The following return of samples taken during 1937 has been furnished by Superintendent Hinds of the Lancashire County Constabulary :—

Barley	2
Beef Paste	1
Coffee	1
Custard Powder	1
Cheshire Cheese	1
Chicken and Ham Paste	1
Epsom Salts	1
Ground Almonds	1
Lancashire Cheese	1
Licquorice Powder	1
Marmalade	1
Margarine	1
Milk	61
Olive Oil	1
Pepper	1
Self Raising Flour	1
Total	77

All the above samples were genuine with the following exceptions :—

Sample No. 17503 Milk : Adulterated—deficient 6% fat. No action taken, but suggested further samples be taken.

Sample No. 17509 Milk : Adulterated—deficient 10% fat. No action taken, but suggested further samples be taken.

Sample No. 17572 Milk : Adulterated—deficient 2% solids-not-fat. No action taken, but suggested further samples be taken.

Sample No. 17581 Milk : Adulterated—deficient 6% fat. No action taken, but suggested further samples be taken.

(d) Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning have been reported during the year, and it was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The prevalence of infectious disease has been slightly above the average, and no cases of malaria, dysentery or trench fever have been notified under the Regulations of January 7th, 1919.

Diphtheria.

Thirty-one cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. An outbreak occurred in an Elementary School in November. There were not many cases but the disease appeared to be of a virulent type and caused several deaths.

There was also a further outbreak at one of the Children's Convalescent Homes.

Antitoxen is supplied free to Medical Practitioners on request; stocks being kept at the Health Office and Police Stations. During 1937 396,000 units were distributed.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Arrangements for protection against Diphtheria were first offered early in 1936 and these facilities were advertised as widely as possible. The work was continued in 1937 and parents and doctors again circularised. The response was encouraging but there are still many parents who through ignorance or apathy refuse this protection, and in consequence when this disease occurs, little lives are sacrificed unnecessarily.

The procedure adopted in 1936 was continued, viz. :—two doses of Alum Precipitated Toxoid (A.P.T.) for children under ten years of age, and three doses of Toxoid Antitoxin.

Floccules (T.A.F.) over ten years, and has proved very satisfactory, local and general reactions being negligible in number and severity.

No Schick testing has been carried out either before or after immunisation. It is generally acknowledged that such a test some months after inoculation is advisable to ascertain the percentage of success but this has not been found to be feasible here as I am unable to spare sufficient time on account of my varied and numerous duties.

The actual number of children immunised during the two years is set forth in the following table.

Inoculation Material.	Children under 5 years.		Children aged 5 years and over.	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
T.A.M.	—	—	19	—
T.A.F.	—	1	94	158
A.P.T. (one dose) ...	82	70	43	4
A.P.T. (two doses) ...	59	62	249	206
Totals	141	133	405	368

The total number of children inoculated was therefore 501, and the aggregate number of doses given 1,036.

Of the above total only seven did not complete the course—including one child who left the district .

The local medical practitioners were requested to forward a return of the patients inoculated privately and the number for 1937 is 68.

The above numbers are encouraging but there are still many children uninoculated. The immunity takes about three months to develop satisfactorily and it is useless to wait until the danger actually exists. I would therefore strongly urge all parents to adopt this simple procedure at the earliest opportunity in order to protect their children from a deadly scourge.

Pneumonia.

The number of cases of pneumonia was 8. The District Nursing Association undertake the nursing of cases of pneumonia and in the event of an epidemic, the Council have agreed to subsidise additional nursing staff. Arrange-

ments have been made with the Clinical Research Association, London for the examination of sputum.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was rather more prevalent than usual this year. 75 cases being notified. It was deemed advisable to close an Elementary School at Ansdell owing to an outbreak in the late summer.

Examinations of Specimens.

Pathological and Bacteriological Specimens are sent for examination to the University Laboratory, York Place, Manchester, the Clinical Research Association, Adelphi, London and to Elswick Sanatorium. The following were examined:

Throat Swabs	137	Blood	1
Sputum	75	Milk	1
Examinations for Haemolytic Streptococci			3

Disinfection.

During the year 325 rooms have been disinfected on account of Infectious Disease, the method employed being the Formalin Lamp and Formalin Spray. This procedure is also adopted in cases of Phthisis and for non-notifiable disease on request. All Elementary Schools are now supplied with sprays by the Education Authority, the solution for these being issued free by the Health Department. In cases of epidemic disease additional and more thorough disinfection of the school premises is carried out by the Sanitary Staff.

Clothing, bedding, &c., are disinfected by steam, the steam disinfector being situated at the Destructor Works, Lytham. One thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three articles were dealt with in 1937.

Five houses (including one Council House) infested with bugs were dealt with. One house was disinfested by means of H.C.N. Gas by arrangement with a Liverpool firm of Contractors, whilst the remainder were sprayed with Zaldecide Solution by the Staff of the Department. Frequent visits are made to each house after disinfestation to ensure there is no re-infestation.

There are no definite arrangements in force for the bathing of verminous persons; when necessary persons can be sent to the Union Hospital at Kirkham for cleansing.

Puerperal Fever.

The Minister of Health has approved the following arrangements made by the Borough in accordance with the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926 :—

- (1) R. Everett, F.R.C.S., 209a, Hornby Road, Blackpool, appointed Consultant Obstetrician.
- (2) Hospital Treatment at the Moss Side Fever Hospital.
- (3) Agreement with a local Nursing Home to supply a qualified nurse when Home Nursing is required.
- (4) Arrangements with the University Laboratory, Manchester, to examine specimens of blood, &c.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Two cases of this disease have occurred during the year.

Schick and Dick Tests.

No tests of this nature were undertaken.

Smallpox and Vaccination.

There have been no cases of Smallpox during the year. Contacts entering the district are notified to our Health Department by the Medical Officer concerned, and are kept under surveillance during the incubation period.

Influenza.

Thirteen deaths were attributed to this cause, compared with five the previous year and thirteen in 1935.

Non-Notifiable Diseases.

It is almost impossible to give comprehensive figures for diseases of an infectious character such as measles, whooping cough, mumps and chicken-pox, which are not notifiable. The total number of cases reported from various sources amongst the Elementary School children during 1937 was : —

Measles	18
Measles (German)	4
Whooping Cough	69
Chicken-pox	3
Mumps	268

The system under which Head Teachers notify the School Medical Officer of any absentees whom they suspect of having an infectious condition is extensively used, and is exceedingly useful. Cases can be promptly visited by the School Nurse and advice given regarding the care of the affected children where the Teacher's suspicions are found to be justified. Contacts can also be immediately excluded for the requisite period.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1937.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	75	61	3
Enteric Fever	1	—	—
Diphtheria	31	28	—
Pneumonia	8	—	14
Erysipelas	4	3	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	} 1
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	

A Summary of Infectious Diseases, with an analysis of the total cases and deaths by ages, will be found in Table 1 at the end of the Report.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

CASES			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
1	—	1	—	—	—	—
(Parents lived outside theBorough)						

Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations, 1926.

Cases of eye-discharge in infants are visited and treated by the Health Visitors at the request of the Medical Practitioner in charge of the case, and arrangements have been made for Hospital treatment and the services of an Ophthalmic Specialist—Dr. B. Barrie Brownlie.

Tuberculosis.

New cases and Mortality during 1937.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0 to 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5 to 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 to 25	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
25 to 35	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
35 to 45	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
45 to 55	3	...	1	...	4	1	...	...
55 to 65	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	7	6	1	2	6	1	...	...
<div> <div>13</div> <div>3</div> <div>7</div> <div>—</div> </div>								

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under the Public Health Act, 1925, section 62.

All the cases of Tuberculosis in which death supervened had previously been notified.

The arrangements with regard to tuberculosis in all its forms are undertaken by the County Authorities, who provide Sanatorium treatment where this is deemed necessary. All notified cases are regularly visited by Specialist Officers of the Lancashire County Council.

Dr. G. Lissant Cox, Central Tuberculosis Officer of the Lancashire County Council, has kindly supplied the following information regarding treatment received by patients residing in the Borough during the year.

No. of Cases	Adults	Children	Totals.
Admitted to Sanatoria	6	1	7
Admitted to Pulmonary Hospitals	6	—	6
Admitted to General or Special Hospitals	5	2	7
Granted Dispensary Supervision, with the provision of special nourishment	4	—	4
Granted Dispensary Supervision	62	21	83
Recovered and taken from register	4	7	11
Under Supervision on 31st December, 1937	63	20	83
The 83 cases under supervision on 31st December, 1937, have been classified as follows:—			
Pulmonary	49	2	51
Non-pulmonary	12	17	29
Combined (Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary)	2	1	3

Venereal Diseases.

The diagnosis and treatment of these diseases are both dealt with under the County scheme. Victoria Hospital, Blackpool, has a well-equipped Clinic, at which our cases may attend.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Authority's arrangements under this heading have been on similar lines to those in force during the previous year.

Sessions are held bi-weekly from 2-30 to 5 p.m.: St. Annes on Tuesday and Lytham on Thursday afternoon, and the Voluntary Ladies' Committee have again given devoted and valuable service.

Under the Borough scheme approved by the Minister of Health 65 cases have been admitted to the Maternity block at the St. Annes War Memorial Hospital, and 51 cases to the Maternity Ward at Lytham Hospital.

Two hundred and forty-two live births, and nine still-births were notified in 1937, 31 of these (29 live and two still-birth) being transferrable as the parents reside outside the Borough. It is interesting to compare the number of confinements conducted in Hospital, Nursing Homes, and Private Houses.

Infants born in Hospitals :—

(1) under the Authority's Maternity Scheme	117
(2) under private arrangements	71
Infants born in Nursing Homes	9
Infants born in Private Houses	54

It is a striking fact that 78% were born in Hospitals or Nursing Homes and only 22% in private dwellings.

Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Work.

The routine examination of expectant mothers is not undertaken at the Centres, the practice being to refer the patient to her private practitioner. In October it was arranged to hold a Consultative Ante-natal and Post-natal clinic one day each month at both the local Hospitals. Mr. Everett, the Consultant Obstetrician is in attendance and all doctors have been notified that they may send their patients for expert advice.

The attendances in 1937 were :—

St. Annes	8
Lytham	6

Number of children on the books of the Lytham St. Annes Centres :—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Under one year of age...	67	103	107	169	105
From 1 to 2 years of age	62	105	68	88	113
Over 2 years of age	90	190	195	201	236
Totals.....	219	398	370	458	454

These figures denote number on Register at 31st December.

Attendances by the above children :—

	1933		1934		1935		1936		1937
Under one year of age...	2534	...	2324	...	2593	...	2416	...	2779
From 1 to 2 years of age	837	...	832	...	1152	...	1403	...	1072
Over 2 years of age	1256	...	1521	...	1816	...	1861	...	1946
Totals.....	4627	...	4676	...	5561	...	5680	...	5797
Attendances by mothers	4364	...	3774	...	4691	...	4373	...	4798
Individual Children seen									
by Medical Supt.	1327	...	1381	...	1490	...	1684	...	1460

In addition to the above, expectant mothers made 120 visits to the Centres.

There were 120 expectant mothers registered during the year.

Visits by Health Visitors :—

To expectant mothers: (1) First visits 125; (2) Total visits, 272.

To infants under 1: (1) First visits, 117; (2) Total visits, 936.

To children 1—5: Total visits, 1,174.

Supply of Food and Milk.

Tuberculin tested milk is supplied to necessitous nursing mothers and infants. Dried milks and other foods, such as Trufood, Virol, Ovaltine, &c., are sold at cost price to those whose incomes are under the scale approved by the Ministry of Health.

Infant Foods.

Supply of Foods to suitable cases :—

	At Actual Cost Packets	Free Packets
Aberdeen Emulsion	84	19
Adexolin	137	3
Bemax	436	14
Bengers	8	22
Cod and Malt	193	44
Cod Liver Oil	176	91
Cow and Gate (full cream)	126	—
Cow and Gate (half cream)	55	34
Ferromalt	17	5
Ferrous Sulphate	241	8
Halibut Liver Oil	106	1

Hemolac	29	35
Lactagol	39	—
Maltoline	58	10
Milk of Magnesia	117	18
Ostermilk No. 1	78	33
Ostermilk No. 2	149	35
Ostocalcium	119	1
Ovaltine	267	—
Roboleine	30	5
Sister Laura's	108	57
Trufood (Humanized) ..	309	73
Trufood Milk Powder	176	30
Virol	270	75
Virolax	53	34

The net cost of fresh milk supplied to necessitous cases was £139 13s. 4d.

Orthopædic Treatment.

Special provision is now made for orthopædic cases by arrangement with the County Authority. Children under school age suffering from Crippling Defects are sent to the Orthopædic Clinic at Fleetwood, where a Liverpool Specialist attends one day each month.

After-care is undertaken by an expert nurse, who is present every week and undertakes remedial exercises, massage, &c. Cases requiring operation are admitted to the Children's Hospital at Liverpool or the Heswall Country Hospital—maintenance fee being assured by the Local Authority—and the parents making a small contribution according to their means. Splints and other apparatus are supplied when necessary.

Similar arrangements are in force for school children, a matter of importance, as there will be no break in the continuity of treatment when a child enters school.

The following thirteen cases were referred during the year :

Knock-knee	2
Deformed feet	2
Club-foot	1
Flat-foot	2
Bow-legs	3
Injury to hand	1
Wry neck	1
Deformed hand	1

A total of sixty-nine attendances was made.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

Arrangements are in force whereby infants may be sent to the War Memorial Hospital, St. Annes, for Artificial Sunlight Treatment. The new scheme approved by the Minister of Health came into force early in 1928, and all treatment is carried out under the personal supervision of the Honorary Radiologist to the Hospital.

TABLE I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of cases of infectious disease notified, number of deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1937.

DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED													Hospital.	
	Total Cases at all Ages	YEARS											Total Deaths D'ths	Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district
		Un- der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over		
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria & Membranous Cr'p	31	...	1	...	...	2	14	6	2	5	...	1	...	28	3
Erysipelas	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...
Scarlet Fever	75	...	3	2	1	12	28	11	7	6	4	1	...	61	...
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	125	1	4	2	1	14	42	17	11	16	5	7	5	92	3

TABLE II. CAUSES OF DEATH IN LYTHAM ST. ANNES.

	Males. Females.	
All Causes	183	235
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	2	1
Influenza	5	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—
Syphilis	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	1	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	18	35
Diabetes	8	5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	13	14
Heart Disease	51	69
Aneurysm	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	16	14
Bronchitis	2	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	3
Peptic Ulcer	4	1
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	—	—
Appendicitis	1	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	6	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	14	12
Puerperal Sepsis	—	1
Other Puerperal Causes	—	4
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	5	4
Senility	2	16
Suicide	—	—
Other Violence	6	4
Other Defined Diseases	14	22
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):		
Small-pox	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one year:		
Total	7	5
Legitimate	6	5
Illegitimate	1	—
Live Births:		
Total	102	110
Legitimate	96	106
Illegitimate	6	4
Stillbirths:		
Total	3	3
Legitimate	2	2
Illegitimate	1	1

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS, 1937

1937	ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE ‡				AIR TEMPERATURE STEVENSON SCREEN RESULTS						GROUND TEMPERATURE		GRASS TEMPERATURE			
	EXTREMES				Mean Daily Max. Temp.	Mean Daily Min. Temp.	Mean of Daily Max. & Min.	EXTREMES				Mean Daily Range	Mean Underground Temperatures at 9-0 a. m.		Mean Temp. on grass	Lowest
	Highest		Lowest					Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date					
	Height	Day & Hour	Height	Day & Hour												
	Mean * Pressure	Inches	Height	Day & Hour	Inches	Height	Day & Hour	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	1 foot	4 feet	Temp.	Date	
January	29.527	30.485	8th, 10h	29.123	24th, 17h	45.9	37.9	55.2	22nd	28.0	15th & 31st	41.9	44.6	35.5	26.0	14th
February ,...	29.516	30.040	15th, 10h	28.822	27th, 14h	44.5	37.5	51.5	3rd	30.0	12th	41.1	42.5	34.9	26.2	12th
March.....	29.640	30.269	30th, 4h	28.962	13th, 1h	43.8	33.9	55.3	20th	27.7	22nd	39.8	42.2	31.1	23.2	28th
April.....	29.836	30.455	30th, 10h	29.274	16th, 6h	53.1	42.9	59.8	9th	34.4	1st	48.1	46.2	40.1	30.9	26th
May	29.999	30.380	1st, 3h	29.544	21st, 11h	60.2	47.5	71.8	28th	40.8	6th	55.4	51.9	43.9	31.9	6th
June	30.048	30.312	15th, 16h	29.914	8th 17h	61.7	52.3	68.6	11th	44.1	19th	61.1	57.2	50.1	41.8	19th
July	29.960	30.182	18th, 6h	29.676	22rd, 19h	65.8	55.8	78.5	28th	48.9	29th	62.9	59.6	53.6	44.8	29th
August	30.025	30.356	27th, 4h	29.594	17th, 4h	68.9	55.9	78.7	2nd	47.8	27th	65.0	61.5	52.1	44.9	27th
September ..	29.890	30.273	11th, 11h	29.177	16th, 18h	61.7	51.5	72.8	27th	42.3	11th	59.4	59.5	48.0	32.3	11th
October	29.973	30.594	5th, 10h	28.753	25th, 15h	56.6	46.2	66.1	1st	39.9	10th	53.7	55.9	44.3	32.3	9th
November ...	30.039	30.563	28th, 14h	29.230	19th, 14h	47.7	38.7	57.2	2nd	29.9	14th	44.9	49.6	33.3	20.0	14th
December ...	29.877	30.690	27th, 5h	29.205	11th, 8h	42.5	33.9	51.8	24th	25.2	20th	38.9	43.5	29.8	19.6	18th
Year	29.861	30.690	27th Dec. 5h	28.753	25th Oct 15h	54.4	44.5	78.7	2nd Aug.	25.2	20th Dec.	51.0	51.2	41.4	19.6	18th Dec.

§Observations taken at 9-0 a.m. G.M.T.

*Barometer Readings reduced to Mean Sea Level at 32°F and corrected for gravity of Latitude 45°.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS (continued).

1937	Humid- ity	RAINFALL				SUNSHINE			WIND								CLOUD		MISCELLANEOUS PHENOMENA							
		Total Rainfall	No. of Days with .01 inch or more	No. of Days with .04 inch or more	Most in One Day		Total Bright Sunshine	Most Sunshine in One Day		DIRECTION OF WIND AT 9.0 A.M.								Mean Amount	NUMBER OF DAYS							
					Inches	Date		Amount	Date	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW		Air frst	gr'd frst	Fog	gale	saw	hail	thun- der.	
January	92	1.93	14	11	.34	5th	34.8	5.6	28th	17	...	13	6	48	3	10	20	...	0 to 10	6	13	3	4	1	...	...
February	93	4.56	21	17	.59	25th	65.9	9.1	23rd	14	...	3	11	32	11	7	18	18	8.0	1	5	1	3	1	...	...
March.....	83	1.31	16	11	.20	16th	96.9	9.7	23rd	7	13	3	32	20	10	...	12	10	7.0	13	21	...	1	4	2	...
April	84	2.73	16	14	.46	16th	111.6	13.5	26th	6	...	7	26	10	10	7	33	7	7.6	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
May.....	77	1.58	11	8	.31	11th	218.1	13.8	17th	2	...	3	16	26	13	6	20	16	5.7	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
June.....	82	2.05	12	9	.73	3rd	172.2	15.1	15th	2	3	...	...	10	13	14	30	30	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	85	1.96	13	10	.59	3rd	135.3	12.4	29th	4	...	...	3	12	26	6	46	7	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
August	76	1.50	10	8	.73	13th	192.7	13.6	3rd	4	...	3	12	23	10	16	20	16	6.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
September...	71	1.82	13	9	.34	12th & 24th	123.3	9.3	8th	4	17	3	6	20	3	14	37	...	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	83	2.52	12	12	.59	23rd	83.7	9.1	12th	9	3	6	45	26	...	...	10	10	7.4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
November ...	85	1.44	9	7	.55	18th	74.5	7.8	11th	12	17	10	50	16	3	...	4	...	6.7	3	13	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	95	2.55	16	9	.62	10th	37.9	5.2	12th	17	23	3	29	26	3	3	...	13	7.4	11	21	3	...	4	...	...
Year.....	84	26.01	163	125	.73	3rd June 13th Aug	1346.9	15.1	15th June	98	6	4	20	22	9	7	21	11	7.2	34	77	8	8	10	3	4

TABLE III.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, } England and Wales, London.
Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain } 125 Great Towns and 148 Smaller
Infectious Diseases in the year 1937. } Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	125 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births:—				
Live	14. 9	14. 9	15. 3	13. 3
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54
Deaths:—				
All Causes	12. 4	12. 5	11. 9	12. 3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
Notifications:—				
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93
Enteric fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age... Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5. 8	6. 2	5. 5	6. 0
Maternal Mortality:—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.97	Not available.		
Others	2.26			
Total	3.23			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality:—				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	Not available.		
Others	2.17			
Total	3.11			
Notifications:—				
Puerperal fever	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15
Puerperal pyrexia				14.34

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

(To the Mayor and Members of the Corporation of
Lytham St. Annes).

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you a report on my work as Veterinary Inspector during 1937 in connection with the inspection of cattle and cowsheds in your district.

Quarterly visits have been made to all farms within your boundaries, the total number of such visits being 120 and the average number of cattle examined at each inspection 574. Eighteen additional visits were made for observation of animals whose health or condition was not entirely satisfactory at the time of my quarterly examination or for personal assurance that instructions as to grooming had been carried out.

During the summer inflammatory disease of the udder was prevalent throughout the country and your area did not escape, but the condition was not so virulent as in many other districts where a relatively high percentage of animals died.

Three cases of Tuberculosis were reported and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, the affected animals being slaughtered; two of these were affected in the lungs, the remaining one in the udder.

The general health of the stocks was satisfactory; minor injuries to the udder were rather numerous, but the evidence of severe illness was low.

The interiors of the cowsheds were linewashed at the prescribed times and instructions were given when necessary as to grooming and general hygiene.

On the 1st of April, 1938, the new State veterinary ser-

vice comes into operation, inaugurating a national campaign against animal diseases. Under this scheme most of the veterinary work hitherto carried on by local authorities will be transferred to the State service, but exact details as to administration are not yet available.

Summary of Diseases and Injuries, 1937.

Total number of examinations	2,295
Tuberculosis of lungs	2
Tuberculosis of udder	1
Inflammatory disease of udder	13
Atrophy of portion of udder	17
Yielding blood-stained milk	3
Injuries to udder	18
Lameness due to injury	3
Nephritis	1
Chills and digestive disorders	6

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

J. R. RIGBY, M.R.C.V.S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

(HAROLD YATES, C.R.S.I., M.I.P.C.),

ON

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

(To the Mayor and Members of the Corporation of
Lytham St. Anne).

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on the collection and disposal of house refuse during the year ended 31st March, 1938. The tables indicate the character, amount, and cost of the work done in connection with the above. Table B is the one suggested by the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health to consider the cleansing Services in the country, which allows for uniformity of costing in all districts.

TABLE A.

(House and Trade Refuse, but excluding Fish offal.)

Month 1937	No. of Dust Bins emptied	No. of Loads removed	Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
April	32029	..... 352	707	2	0
May	32035	..... 369	690	0	0
June	40073	..... 486	857	1	0
July	32132	..... 386	685	11	0
August	32153	..... 404	707	10	0
September	40267	..... 465	804	13	0
October	32269	..... 354	647	2	0
November	32305	..... 354	672	16	0
December	40440	..... 434	825	16	0
1938					
January	32413	..... 341	667	1	0
February	32464	..... 347	660	19	0
March	40610	..... 470	852	4	0
Total	419190	..... 4762	8777	15	0

TABLE B.—House and Trade Refuse.

Table shewing costs for Year ending 31st March, 1938.

	COLLECTION.						DISPOSAL.						TOTAL.					
	Including Deprecia- tion or Loan Charges.			Excluding Loan Charges and New Plant.			Including Deprecia- tion or Loan Charges.			Excluding Loan Charges and New Plant.			Including Deprecia- tion or Loan Charges.			Excluding Loan Charges and New Plant.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
REVENUE ACCOUNT.																		
Gross Expenditure	4112	15	0	3336	16	0	3663	14	0	3560	14	0	7776	9	0	7097	9	0
Gross Income	314	4	8	314	4	8	1958	0	1	1958	0	1	2272	4	9	2272	4	9
Nett Cost	3798	10	4	3222	10	4	1705	13	11	1602	13	11	5504	4	3	4825	4	3
UNIT COSTS.																		
Gross Expenditure per ton .....	.....	9	2 9	.....	7	11 4	.....	8	4 2	.....	8	1 4	.....	17	7 1	.....	16	0 8
Gross Income .....	.....	0	8 5	.....	0	8 5	.....	4	6 6	.....	4	5 6	.....	5	2 1	.....	5	2 1
Nett Cost .....	.....	8	6 4	.....	7	2 9	.....	3	10 6	.....	3	7 8	.....	12	5	.....	10	10 7
Nett Cost per 1,000 popu- lation	150	5	2	127	9	5	67	9	5	63	7	11	217	14	7	190	17	4
Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	520	11	2	441	12	5	233	15	1	219	12	9	754	6	3	661	5	2
RATE POUNDAGE.																		
Net cost, equivalent rate in the £ .....	.....	2 3	3	.....	...	2 5	.....	...	1 3	.....	...	1 3	.....	...	4 3	.....	...	3 8
Percentage of above to rates in the £						1 9			1 0			1 0			3 3			2 9

Total refuse collected (including fish offal) 8,896 tons.

Number of inhabited houses and premises, 7,297.

Total refuse disposed of at Works, 8,778 tons.

Rateable value, £326,334.

Population, mid-summer, 1937, 25,280.

Product of a Penny Rate, £1,262.

Weight per 1,000 of the population per day, 19 cwt.

Total Rates in the £, 10/9.

TABLE C.
(Fish and Abattoir Offal.)

WAGES			Proportion of running costs of motor			Weight collected			Receipts		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
74	14	8	42	19	4	118	3	0	196	8	10

The number of receptacles cleansed by this Department is as follows :—

7,910 Ashbins, &c.

34 Ashpits.

All the ashbins are emptied at least once per week, and where necessary, twice per week, whilst in the case of hotels and other premises they are emptied almost daily.

There are five motor drivers and 12 men engaged on house refuse removal; two foremen and seven chargemen at the Refuse Disposal Works; one man employed on the Scrap Baling Plant; two on the Mortar Mills, and one general labourer.

Haulage.

The vehicles utilised in the Department are: Three 3-ton Dennis refuse collection vehicles with transport moving floors; One Morris tonner and one 4-ton Morris. This latter vehicle is used for the collection of fish offal and delivery to Fleetwood; haulage of sand, baled scrap, delivery of mortar and any other haulage required.

Weight.

The total weight of house refuse removed in 1937-8 was 8,777 tons 15 cwts., giving a daily yield of 19 cwts. per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 9,009 tons 18 cwts. in the previous year, showing a decrease of 232 tons 3 cwts.

The average weight per house per annum was 1 ton 4 cwts., a slightly smaller amount to that of 1936-37. It will be observed by reference to Table A that the monthly yield of refuse has been fairly uniform during the year. An

enormous amount of garden refuse has been dealt with at different periods of the year.

Loads.

The number of motor loads of house refuse removed was 4,762, and in 1936-37, 5,926. The new Dennis wagons have a larger loading capacity than the previous type of wagon used. Each load is weighed and the weight recorded, thus enabling us to give accurate details as regards cost.

The total net cost of manual labour and haulage (including Depreciation, Licences, Insurance, &c.) for house and trade refuse amount to £3,798 10s. 4d., the average cost per ton for collection being 8s. 6.4d., an increase of 7.8d. per ton over 1936-37. This is due to extra labour, increased wages, higher taxation on the new motor vehicles as compared with the old, extra petrol used and part cost of 2 new wagons (£426) taken from the Revenue Account. There is now practically dustless loading throughout the Borough. The cost of collection per ton during the past five years is as follows :—

	s.	d.
1933 (Calendar Year)	6	5
1934-5 (Financial Year)	6	10
1935-6 (Financial Year)	7	3
1936-7 (Financial Year)	7	10
1937-8 (Financial Year)	8	6

REFUSE DISPOSAL WORKS.

During the period 3,555 tons 14 cwt. of refuse have been dealt with at the Lytham Disposal Works, and 5,222 tons 1 cwt. at the St. Annes Works.

At Lytham the steam generated is used for the pumping machinery in connection with the Sewage Works.

The whole of the plant at the St. Annes works, including the two mortar mills, has been electrified during the year at a cost of approximately £140, which has been taken out of Revenue and is partially responsible for the increased cost per ton of disposal.

During October the Council accepted the tender of Messrs. Heenan and Froude, Worcester, for the erection of a new disposal works on a site adjacent to the present works. These will contain all the latest improvements and should be opened at the end of 1938.

The following table shows the gross cost of disposal (including Tin Baling but excluding Mortar Mill) :—

	Wages			Depreciation Repairs and Maintenance and New Plant			Weight of Refuse Disposed of.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.
Lytham	589	15	9	133	0	3	3555	14	0
St. Annes ...	1270	6	11	835	19	3	5222	1	0
Totals.....	1860	2	8	968	19	6	8777	15	0

The cost of disposal this year (see Table B) is 3s. 10.6d. per ton, as against a cost of 3s. 9.2d. in 1936-37, an increase of 1.4d. per ton.

MORTAR MILL.—Expenditure.

Wages			Lime, Repairs and Maintenance			Total Cost		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
266	10	6	567	3	4	833	13	10

MORTAR MILL.—Receipts.

	Weight			Receipts		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Contractors &c.	2162	13	2	956	4	9
Cash Sales.....	577	1	2	269	11	7
Totals.....	2739	15	0	1225	16	4

TIN BALING.

Wages	Repairs and Maintenance etc & New Plant	Total	Weight of Scrap Sold	Receipts
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	T. c. q.	£ s. d.
67 9 3	110 0 0	177 9 3	116 11 0	186 9 1

Note.—These costs include transport of loose tins from Lytham Disposal Works to St. Annes Works; transport of baled scrap from Works to Railway, loading wagons, and £103 (part cost of Press) paid from Revenue Account.

PAPER BALING.

Wages	Repairs and Maintenance etc & New Plant	Total	Weight of Paper Sold	Receipts
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	T c q.	£ s. d.
183 3 6	25 14 9	208 18 3	146 0 2	282 16 4

Clinkers.

3,444 tons 14 cwts. of clinkers have been supplied to local contractors, and other Departments of the Corporation for which the sum of £89 12s. 11d. has been received.

154 tons 7 cwts. have been disposed of at the works realising the sum of £4 6s. 2d.

Other receipts are £168 19s. 3d. for rags, loose scrap, burning refuse, &c.

The total receipts are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
MORTAR. Contractors, &c.	956	4	9
Cash Sales	269	11	7
CLINKERS. Contractors, &c.	89	12	11
Cash Sales	4	6	2
BALED SCRAP	186	9	1
RAGS, LOOSE SCRAP, BURNING REFUSE, Weigh Fees, &c.	168	19	3
BALED PAPER	282	16	4
	<hr/>		
	£1,958	0	1

The receipts for 1936-7 were £1,394 3s. 2d., thus we have an increase income in 1937-38 of £563 16s. 11d.

The work of the Cleansing Department continues to increase very considerably, and entails much thought, care and active supervision, owing to the large number of houses which have been built. One of the greatest difficulties the Department has still to contend with, is the number of unmade streets which entails long carries, and consequently adds to the cost of collection.

During the year, overall suits, caps, oil skins and gloves have been supplied to the men engaged in the Department, an action which has been very much appreciated by all.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the help and assistance given to me by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee in carrying out my duties, and to pay my tribute to the staff for their services.

I beg to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. YATES,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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